

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 115.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
MOTT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES MOTT, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalents in space,  
constitute a square.  
1 square 1 day, \$1.75  
do 1 week, 2.00  
do 2 " 3.00  
do 4 " 4.00  
do 2 months, 6.00  
do 6 " 8.00  
do 12 " 12.00  
do 20 percent advance on 1 square.  
do 30 percent advance on 2 squares.  
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do 1 year, 40.00  
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Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year, each  
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Advertisers will be charged at the rate of 10 percent  
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Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, etc., etc.,  
will be published free of charge, accompanied with directions  
will be inserted till October, and charged for accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in ad-  
vance. This will not be varied from.

Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

NOAH NEWELL,  
Wholesaler and detail stock jobber, Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of Main St., Janesville, Wis.

H. P. COLE, M. D.,  
Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Bald's Hat Store  
Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

L. J. BARROWS,  
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of  
Academy and Main Streets, Octobdawit.

M. H. JOHNSON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Smith's block, over the  
bridge, Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis., Octobdawit.

KNOV LTON & JACKSON,  
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis., Octobdawit.

J. G. WINSTON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. H. CASE,  
Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of  
the bridge, Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis., Octobdawit.

J. M. MAY,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in May's  
Black House, Myer's House, corner Main and Mil-  
waukee Streets.

I. O. O. F.,  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on  
Wednesday Evening of each week.

J. A. PHOKHAM, N. G.,  
WILLARD MEHLHORN,  
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner,  
Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office in Myers  
block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis., Octobdawit.

MERRILL & COMSTOCK,  
Attorneys at Law, Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville,  
Wisconsin.

WILLARD MERRILL, [as 161st] U. S. Court Commissioner,  
Octobdawit.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,  
Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence,  
Academy St., a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight  
depot.

SANDFORD A. HUDSON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire  
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

June 24th, 1863.

H. A. PATTERSON,  
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis., Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-  
ican Express Office.

BENNETT, CASSODAY & GIBBS,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office, Lappin's  
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts title  
and loan mony.

NEW YORK CASH STORE,  
Smith & Hostetler, Wholesale and retail dealers in  
Dry Goods, Crochet, Bobbins, Lace, Knit Goods,  
Handkerchiefs, Ready-made Clothing and  
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash  
prices.

The Rochester  
BOOT & SHOE STORE!

W. A. RILEY,  
PREPARE TO TRAVEL

No. 4, Jackman & Smith's Block,  
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

FAIRBANKS  
STANDARD  
SOLES  
OF ALL KINDS.

Also  
WAREHOUSE TRICHS, LETTER  
DRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,  
172 Lakestreet, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by H. J. RICHARDSON.

Especially to buy only the genuine  
mydawit

Lambs at Wheelock's.

MOVED this day, a large assortment of Lambs,

bought before the rise and will be sold now.

Entirely new and very pretty patterns.

Large  
assortment of all kinds of

LAMP GOODS,

Crystal Chimney, Barriers, silk shades, Wicking,  
Brick, Glass, Cork, Brackets and Tops, Gas  
holders for holding Kerogen Lamps, New Lanterns to  
burn without chimneys, Hall Lamps. Also the best  
assortment of

CROCHERY

ever brought to this town. Plain and Gold Ban  
China, Flared Ware, Table Cutlery, Glass Ware, Bri  
tania Ware, &c.

Janesville, October 17, 1862.

Octobdawit

This Day Received

at  
BENNETT'S,  
a large invoice of the celebrated

Bradley's Patent Clasp Hoop Skirt.

Ladies, Call and See Them.

spidawit

Gold Pens!

The third supply of John Foley's Celebrated and  
Warranted Pens, just received for sale and

sold at

SUTHERLAND BOOKSTORE.

spidawit

FINDINGS

of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand

a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Gall and examine my Stock and Prices.

dawit

J. C. BAILEY.

WANTED!

A GOOD Woman, married, Apply at

the Rock Co. Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville.

A good Marshall's Carpet Cleaning Company.

A good dressmaker's Garments constantly on hand

and for sale

MUNSELL'S.

Repairing done on short notice at

MUNSELL'S.

selldawit

MUNSELL'S.

DRUGGIST.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANK

for Sale at this Office.

GRY & BBO

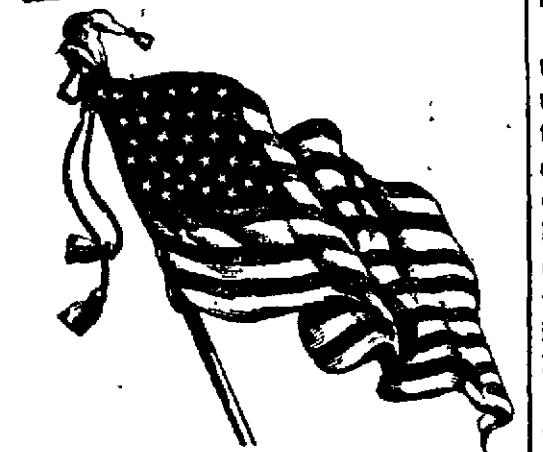


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, July 28, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Morgan Not Captured.

The report of Morgan's capture was incorrect. He is yet at large, in Clinton county, Ohio, with 500 followers. It is scarcely possible for him to escape.

Jackson Occupied by Gen. Sherman.

An official dispatch from General Grant states that Johnston has retreated in great disorder from Jackson, Miss., and that Gen. Sherman has occupied the place as his headquarters.

Good Mail at Natchez.

Gen. Ransom has captured much booty at Natchez, consisting of 5,000 head of cattle, 4,000 hogsheads of sugar, large quantities of ammunition and several canons.

Outrages in East Tennessee.

The account of the outrages upon the loyal people of East Tennessee, published in another column, appears to be well authenticated. We have heard, from time to time rumors of these cruelties, and of the martyrdom of hundreds who have laid down their lives for the old flag. But not in many instances have we had the particulars, with names of persons and places, as in the case in this narrative. It bears the impress of truth, and we believe it.—Two things strike the mind in reading this account; the devilish cruelty of the ruffians of Jeff. Davis' army, and the heroic courage and endurance of these poor, uneducated patriots of the mountains of Tennessee. If in one case we are ready to say that humanity has become obliterated in the south, and a race of fiends have been bred under the shadow of their institutions; yet in the other example they endure all and sacrifice everything for the old government, and thus nobly redeem the character of their section. It will be noted, however, that the cruel and relentless disposition is manifested by the slaveholding class, while the sublime devotion to country is displayed by the people of the mountain region who have few or no slaves. Unconditional love for the Union is yet to be manifested by the slaveholding class. Generally the rule is, the greater the number of slaves the more treason and inhumanity.

Progress of the Draft.

The draft is progressing quietly in New England. The Springfield Republican contains a solid page of the names of the drafted in two congressional districts in the western part of Massachusetts. The Republican says that everybody took their lot gracefully and good-naturedly. The drawing was unusually well distributed in Springfield among all classes of society.

Several ministers, lawyers, merchants, bankers, &c., were drawn. The Republican newspaper establishment was called upon for thirteen. The newspaper men in Boston are largely honored in this way.

The Journal is called upon for ten and the Herald for twelve. The colleges of New England are also largely represented in the draft. M. D. Conway, of the Boston Commonwealth, now in England, is among the men drafted in Boston. A son of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the notorious abolitionist, is also drafted. In Maine, one of the United States collectors is drafted.

We notice a growing disposition to accept the position of conscripts, and not avail themselves of the \$300 exemption, even among those who are abundantly able to do so. New England is generally right, and her example in acquiescing in the draft should be followed everywhere. It is duty as well as law, and these two considerations should prevail.

In Philadelphia the draft is one-third over. There has been no riot, nor is there likely to be.

Rebel Response to the New York Riot.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th has the following editorial paragraph in relation to the New York mob: "Riot, murder and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that the good work did not commence long ago. And this outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rottenocracy, and leave the northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it God speed."

It is sufficiently evident that all opposition to the draft, forcible or otherwise, is regarded by the rebels as an aid to their cause. They are longing for outbreaks in the north, and they hope that revolution will soak our soil with blood. Whatever resistance to the laws, or whatever violent denunciation against the government, tends to produce such a state of things, gives dire aid to the rebels.

Isaiah Rynders, the leader of the "roughs" of New York for the past fifteen years, implored the protection of the civil authorities during the late mob. A guard was accordingly set around his house to protect it. He probably remembered, in the history of the Jacobins of France, the fate of Marat, Danton and Robespierre.

The publication of this statement has been delayed some time awaiting the disposition of funds in the state treasury.

The third regiment raised by the Philadelphia Union League, since the invasion by Lee's army, left for the seat of war last week.

It is perfectly obvious—he is more solicitous for the advancement of personal friends or individual interests than for that of justice or fair dealing.

Two circumstances induce me to believe that the clique of politicians who desire to rule the state, (and who evidently control "A Union Man") have a design in this matter, which they fear the people, if left to themselves, will frustrate. One, is the fact that emissaries and agents are acting in concert, throughout the state, to create a public sentiment prejudicial to Governor Salomon; and the other is, the calling of the state convention in the very midst of our wheat harvest—the very busiest time in the whole year, when we farmers cannot attend the primary meetings for the selection of delegates; and consequently the whole thing is managed by a few men, and the sentiments and wishes of the great body of the people is unrepresented altogether.

Now I protest against all this as an outrage upon the people and a great wrong to a worthy man. If there is a state officer, or an officer in the state, that by a strict, impartial and upright discharge of his duties, has earned an endorsement by the people, that man is Governor Salomon; and if the people could be left unrepresented with, and their honest sentiments be represented in the convention, I have not the least doubt but he would be so endorsed by a triumphant nomination. And this, candor compels me to say, is true of all the other state officers; but as there is no drive made at them it is unnecessary to waste time in volunteering a defense. And right here the question comes up: Why is this onslaught made upon Governor Salomon and on none of the other state officers? To answer this question fully would occupy more space than can be devoted to this article, but in brief it is this: In the last two years an extraordinary amount of patronage has necessarily been placed in the hands of the executive; in the dispensing of which it was impossible to avoid disappointment.

To speak symbolically, there were more mouths than teats, and as the wicked and unworthy are always more unreasonable in their demands than the worthy, it follows that a very large number of that class were left out in the cold, which resulted inevitably in transforming them from interested friends to interested and deadly enemies.

There is another class who have an idea that the state, in some way or other, belongs to them, and that they have an exclusive right to control it. Now Governor Salomon, besides being an upright man, is an independent man, and refused to be used by these men or follow their dictation; therefore they too became his enemies, and have joined hands with these others to defeat his nomination.

Now these two classes are mostly politicians, active and cunning, and will leave no stone unturned to effect their object; hence the convention is called in the middle of August, when it should have been the middle of September, or the first at the very earliest; and to strengthen their candidate for governor they are besoiling some good man in every county with the assurance that he is the only man in the state competent to fill the secretary's office, and promise to put him in it. Now how it will succeed I know not, but as a lover of justice and fair dealing, I call upon the good and the true men of the state to stand up against this wrong to a true man and faithful servant. I would ask the same if it was proposed to throw out either of the other state officers and nominate the balance, and I do think that every state officer at Madison should protest against so mean and infamous a proceeding.

Two instances occurring this week, show what the courage of a single man may do. The mob threatened and approached a house. One man, not its owner, nor his friend, stood on the steps at the crowd came on. The leaders rushed forward. Said this hero: "You shall enter this house only over my dead body." They stopped, hesitated, swore and retreated, leaving the house unharmed. One brave heart professed it.

A negro was pursued on Tuesday by a howling mob of 30 or 40, bent on killing him—if course for no reason except that he was a negro. Hundreds of cowards saw it, and stirred not; lifted not voice or hand to defend him. But there was one man not a coward. He ran forward, threw his arm about the negro, faced the mob, drew his revolver, and announced: "The first man who approaches, dies." And saved him.

Citizens who have failed to defy this mob, do not these noble actions humiliate and reproach you? When another such course comes to you, recollect that "desperate courage makes one a majority."—N.Y. Tribune.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—The Madison Journal says: At the recent meeting of the board of Normal School Regents held in that city, the following appropriations were made, being at the rate of \$21 for each pupil:

No. of Pupils. Amount.  
Milwaukee Academy..... 30 \$162  
Madison Academy..... 20 66.5  
Evanston Seminary..... 10 39.5  
Platteville Academy..... 2 4.5  
Wisconsin Female College, Fox Lake..... 14 22.5  
Milwaukee University..... 13 42  
Mt. Pleasant High School..... 6 10.5

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2226

For the Janesville Daily Gazette.  
A Union Man.

From the Memphis Bulletin.  
Rebel Outrages in East Tennessee.

[Continued from 1st page.]  
cause of freedom! "Oh, liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" Captain Morley, in charge of a cavalry force, and Col. Thomas, in command of a number of Indians, accompanied Keith's men. These proceeded to Tennessee; Keith's men returned to Laurel, and were instructed to say that the cavalry had taken the prisoners with them to be tried, in accordance with the pledge of Col. Allen. In their progress through the country, many Union men were known to have been killed and scalped by the Indians. Upon the return of Keith and his men to Laurel, they began systematically to torture the women of loyal men, to force them to tell where their fathers and husbands could be found, and what part each had taken in the salt raid. The women refused to divulge anything. They were then whipped with hickory switches—many of them till the blood coursed in streams down their persons to the ground; and the men who did this were called soldiers! Mrs. Sarah Shelton, wife of Eason Shelton, who escaped from the town, and Mrs. Mary Shelton, wife of Lutis Shelton, were whipped and hung by the neck till they were almost dead, but would give no information. Martha White, an idiotic girl, was beaten, and tied by the neck all day to a tree. Old Mrs. Ursula Ridle, aged eighty-five years, was whipped, hung, and robbed of a considerable amount of money. Many others were treated with the same barbarity. And the men who did this were called soldiers! The daughters of William Shelton, a man of wealth and highly respectable, were requested by some of the officers to play and sing for them. They played and sang a few national airs. Keith learned of it, and ordered that the ladies be placed under arrest and sent to the guard house, where they remained all night.

Old Mrs. Sallie Moore, seventy years of age, was whipped with hickory rods till the blood ran in streams down her back to the ground; and the perpetrators of this were clothed in the habiliments of rebellion, and bore the name of soldiers!

One woman, who had an infant five or six weeks old, was tied in the snow to a tree, her child placed in the doorway in her sight, and she was informed if she did not tell all she knew about the seizure of the salt, both herself and the child would be allowed to perish. Sergeant N. B. Jay, Captain Reynolds' company, and Lieut. R. M. Deover, assisted their men in the execution of these hellish outrages. Houses were burned and torn down. All kinds of property were destroyed or carried off. All the women and children of the Union men who were shot, and of those who escaped, were ordered by General Alfred E. Jackson, headquarters at Jonesboro, to be sent through the lines by way of Knoxville. When the first of them arrived at this place, the officer in charge applied to Gen. Johnson (formerly speaker of the house of representatives at Nashville) to know which route they should be sent from there, whether by Cumberland Gap or Nashville.

General Donelson immediately directed them to be released and sent home, saying that such a thing was unknown in civilized countries. They were then sent home, and all the refugees met on the road were also turned back.

On the 13th of February, 1863, a squad of soldiers was sent to encamp James McCollum, of Greene county, Tennessee, a very respectable, industrious man, thirty or thirty-five years of age. They found him feeding his cattle. When he saw some of them he ran to the back of his barn; others were posted behind the barn, and, without halting or attempting to arrest him, one of them shot him through the neck, killing him instantly. His three little children who saw it, ran to the house and told their mother; she came out, wringing her hands in anguish, and screaming with terror and dismay.

The soldiers were sitting upon the fence. They laughed at her agony, and said they had only killed "a damned tory." The murdered man was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and was a firm Union man.

In April last, two rebel soldiers named Wood and Ingole went to the house of Mrs. Ruth Ann Reha, living on the waters of Lick Creek, Green county, to conscript her son. The old lady was partially deranged; she commanded soldiers to leave her house, and raised a stick to strike one of them. He told her if she struck him, he would run her through with his bayonet; she gave the blow, and he shot her through the breast.

In the same month, Jesse Price, an old man 60 years of age, two sons and two nephews, were arrested in Johnson county, Tennessee, bordering on Virginia, by Col. Fouke's cavalry, composed of Tennessee and North Carolina men. They were taken to Ash county, North Carolina, to be tried for disloyalty to Jefferson Davis & Co. The old man had been previously arrested, taken to Knoxville, tried and acquitted.

When the five prisoners arrived in Ash county, a grogery keeper proposed to treat Fouke's men to eight gallons of brandy if they would hang the old man, his sons and nephews, without a trial. The bargain was struck, and the five unfortunate men were hanged without further ceremony. The brandy was furnished, and some of it drunk before the tragedy, the rest afterward.

And it is upon the graves of such martyrs, upon the basis of such damning acts of barbarity that the independence of a southern confederacy is to be established?

The blood of these murdered men, women and children, appeals to heaven to avenge such a consummation. Read this bloody record of inhuman, fiendish slaughter, ye sinning sympathizers, and ask yourselves if the vengeance of a just God must not, sooner or later, blast the hopes and schemes of such enemies of their race? Is it possible that an inexorable idol, demanding such rivers of innocent blood, can be long worshipped in the light of the nineteenth century? Forbid, God! Forbid it, all ye mighty hosts of Heaven! Christianity cries out against it. American honor demands that the monstrously be cast into the flames and destroyed forever.

All the blessed memories of the past; all the glorious anticipations of the future, call upon the noble patriots of the Union to avenge the blood of these martyrs to the cause of freedom and nationality. Eighteen thousand East Tennesseans, and six thousand Middle and West Tennesseans have already enrolled their names in the army of the Union, to avenge the wrongs of their kindred.

Cairo, July 21. Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—The steamer City of Alton, just arrived, brings the following from Alderman Hoyt of Chicago:

CONTRABANDS AT VICKSBURG.—The World's Vicksburg correspondent says that upon one point the rebel officers are complaining. In their negotiations they showed anxiety to save their negro servants as "personal property," but this our leader could not yield. No sooner were we in, than the recruiting officers commenced their unique system of recruiting, much to the chagrin of the rebels. In one or two cases appeals have been made to General Grant, who replies that these men are free to go or remain, upon a fair understanding of their new state in life."

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For the Janesville Daily Gazette.  
A Union Man.

From the Memphis Bulletin.  
Rebel Outrages in East Tennessee.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Omeo in Union Passage & Depot.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Report.

Cairo, July 21. The steamer Graham, just in from below, brings Memphis papers and dispatches of the 19th, and dates of Sherman's army near Jackson, of the 12th. The news from the latter is interesting. Sherman, after an uninterrupted march from the Black river country, arrived in the vicinity of Jackson, just behind Johnston, on the 10th inst.

Johnston is reported having from 40,000 to 45,000 men.

Our army is in large force, and Banks is on the way up to reinforce it to any desired extent.

A good deal of skirmishing had taken place between the armies on the 18th, while the Union troops were taking position.

Grierson is said to be in the neighborhood ready to make a dash with cavalry when necessary.

The general engagement had not taken place when the dispatches were sent off, but it could not evidently be much longer put off. It was Sherman's intention to assault the works, which are very extensive, and six or seven miles in length.

The location of our forces on the 11th inst. was as follows: Vicinity of Jackson, 13th corps, under Gen. Ord, on the right; 15th, Gen. Steele, in center; 9th, commanded by Gen. fake, occupying the left.

CINCINNATI, July 21. To John B. Drake, Tremont House Chicago:

Burnside has this moment received a telegram from Gen. Judah, saying they had captured Morgan with his whole command. This is reliable.

W. T. DRAKE.

CINCINNATI, July 21—10 a.m.

The following has just been received at Gen. Burnside's headquarters:

HQ'S OF THE UNION ARMY, Vicksburg, July 20—9 P.M.  
GENERAL CLARK, Adj'tant General.

We chased John Morgan and his command over 50 miles to-day. After heavy skirmishing for six or seven miles between the 45th Ohio, of Col. Wolford's brigade, which was in advance of the enemy, we succeeded in bringing the enemy to a stand at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a fight ensued, which lasted an hour, when the rebels fled, taking refuge upon a very high bluff. I sent a flag of truce, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Morgan and his command. The two women and children of the Union men who were shot, and of those who escaped, were ordered by General Alfred E. Jackson, headquarters at Jonesboro, to be sent through the lines by way of Knoxville. When the first of them arrived at this place, the officer in charge applied to Gen. Johnson (formerly speaker of the house of representatives at Nashville) to know which route they should be sent from there, whether by Cumberland Gap or Nashville.

General Donelson immediately directed them to be released and sent home, saying that such a thing was unknown in civilized countries. They were then sent home, and all the refugees met on the road were also turned back.

A later report seemed to be prevailing that Charleston had actually fallen, arising probably from the terrible bombardment of Fort Sumter in good earnest.

A report came to us that the rebels had captured Morgan with his whole command. This is reliable.

W. T. DRAKE.

CINCINNATI, July 21.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do act apart THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, praise and thanksgiving, and I invite the people of the United States, on the land and on the sea, to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and to in the form approved by their own conventions, render the homage due to the divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the national behalf and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained the evils of rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to end the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to direct with tender care and consolation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who through the vicissitudes of marching, voyaging, battles, sieges, sieges, have been brought to suffer in body, mind, estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and affliction unto the divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union in fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, July 22, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet—  
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Morgan Not Captured.

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We notice a growing disposition to accept the position of conscripts, and 'not avail themselves of the \$300 exemption,' even among those who are abundantly able to do so. New England is generally right, and her example in acquiescing in the draft should be followed everywhere. It is duty as well as law, and these two considerations should prevail.

In Philadelphia the draft is one-third over. There has been no riot, nor is there likely to be.

Rebel Response to the New York Riot.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 18th has the following editorial paragraph in relation to the New York mob: "Blot, murder, and conflagration have begun in New York. It is a world's wonder that the good work did not commence long ago. And this outbreak may be the opening scene of the inevitable revolution which is to tear to pieces that most rotten secession, and leave the northern half of the old American Union a desert of blood-soaked ashes. We bid it God speed."

It is sufficiently evident that all opposition to the draft, forcible or otherwise, is regarded by the rebels as an aid to their cause. They are longing for outbreaks in the north; and they hope that revolution will soak our soil with blood. Whatever resistance to the laws, or whatever violent denunciation against the government, tends to produce such a state of things, gives direct aid to the rebels.

Isiah Rynders, the leader of the "roughs" of New York for the past fifteen years, implored the protection of the civil authorities during the late mob. A guard was accordingly set around his house to protect it. He probably remembered, in the history of the Jacobins of France, the fate of Marat, Danton and Robespierre.

The third regiment raised by the Philadelphia Union League, since the invasion by Lee's army, left for the seat of war last week.

The publication of this statement has been delayed some time awaiting the disposition of funds in the state treasury.

\$2220

For the Janesville Daily Gazette.  
A UNION MAN.

Permit me, Messrs. Editors, to congratulate the republicans of the state of Wisconsin generally, and Rock county in particular, that "A UNION MAN" still lives to guide, enlighten and instruct them in the choice of candidates, to be supported by them this fall for state officers.

The pertinacity with which he urges particular individuals for particular offices, and the positive manner in which he pronounces those persons, the very best men in the state for the positions indicated, might lead one to suspect that the motives by which he is impelled are not of the purest and most disinterested character. At all events, whatever faults or imperfections may blemish his character, excessive modesty cannot be placed to his account.

One thing is perfectly obvious—he is more solicitous for the advancement of personal friends or individual interests than for that of justice or fair dealing.

Two circumstances induce me to believe that the clique of politicians who desire to rule the state, (and who evidently control "A UNION MAN"), have a design in this matter, which they fear the people, if left to themselves, will frustrate. One, is the fact that emissaries and agents are acting in concert, throughout the state, to create a public sentiment prejudicial to Governor Salomon; and the other is, the calling of the state convention in the very midst of our wheat harvest—the very busiest time in the whole year, when we farmers cannot attend the primary meetings for the selection of delegates; and consequently the whole thing is managed by a few men, and the sentiments and wishes of the great body of the people is unrepresented altogether.

Now I protest against all this as an outrage upon the people and a great wrong to a worthy man. If there is a state officer, or an officer in the state, that by a strict, impartial and upright discharge of his duties, has earned an indorsement by the people, that man is Governor Salomon; and if the people could be left untampered with, and their honest sentiments be represented in the convention, I have not the least doubt but he would be so endorsed by a triumphant nomination. And this, candor compels me to say, is true of all the other state officers; but as there is no drive made at them it is unnecessary to waste time in volunteering a defense. And right here the question comes up: Why is this onslaught made upon Governor Salomon and on none of the other state officers? To answer this question fully would occupy more space than can be devoted to this article, but in brief it is this: In the last two years an extraordinary amount of patronage has necessarily been placed in the hands of the executive; in the dispensing of which it was impossible to avoid dispointment.

To speak symbolically, there were more mouths than teeth, and as the wicked and unworthy are always more unscrupulous in their demands than the worthy, it follows that a very large number of that class were left out in the cold, which resulted inevitably in transforming them from interested friends to interested and deadly enemies.

There is another class who have an idea that the state, in some way or other, belongs to them, and that they have an exclusive right to control it. Now Governor Salomon, besides being an upright man, is an independent man, and refused to be used by these men or follow their dictation; therefore they too became his enemies, and have joined bands with these others to defeat his nomination.

Now these two classes are mostly politicians, active and cunning, and will leave no stone unturned to effect their object; hence the convention is called in the middle of August, when it should have been the middle of September, or the first at the very earliest; and to strengthen their candidate for governor they are befooling some good man in every county with the assurance that he is the only man in the state competent to fill the secretary's office, and promise to put him in it. Now how they will succeed I know not, but as a lover of justice and fair dealing, I call upon the good and the true men of the state to stand up against this wrong to a true man and faithful servant. I would ask the same if it was proposed to throw out either of the other state officers and nominate the balance, and I do think that every state officer at Madison should protest against so mean and infamous a proceeding.

Two instances occurring this week, show what the courage of a single man may do. The mob threatened and approached a house. One man, not its owner, nor his friend, stood on the steps as the crowd came on. The leaders rushed forward. Said this hero: "You shall enter this house only over my dead body." They stopped, hesitated, swore and retreated, leaving the house unharmed. One brave heart protected it.

A negro was pursued on Tuesday by a howling mob of 30 or 40, bent on killing him—of course for no reason except that he was a negro. Hundreds of cowards saw it, and stirred not; lifted not voice or hand to defend him. But there was one man not a coward. He ran forward, threw his arm about the negro, faced the mob, drew his revolver, and announced: "The first man who approaches, dies!" And saved him.

Citizens who have failed to defy this mob, do not these noble actions humiliate and reproach you? When another such hour comes to you, recollect that "desperate courage makes one a martyr."—N. Y. Tribune.

NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—The Madison Journal says: At the recent meeting of the board of Normal School Regents held in that city, the following appropriations were made, being at the rate of \$21 for each pupil:

No. of Pupils.	Amount.
Albion Academy.....	\$120
Milton Academy.....	630
Admiral's Academy.....	12
Waukesha Seminary.....	369
Waukesha Academy.....	2
Waukesha College, Fox Lake.....	24
Lawrence University.....	273
University of Illinois.....	42
Pt. Atkinson High School.....	103

CONTRABANDS AT VICKSBURG.—The Madison Journal says: At the recent meeting of the board of Normal School Regents held in that city, the following appropriations were made, being at the rate of \$21 for each pupil:

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\$2220

For the Janesville Daily Gazette.  
A UNION MAN.

From the Memphis Bulletin:  
Rebel Outrages in East Tennessee.

[Continued from 1st page.]  
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
OMO IN UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
OMO IN UNION PASSENGER DEPOT.

[Signed.] BEAUREGARD.

HALIFAX, July 21.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool the 11th and Queenstown the 12th, has arrived.

The London Daily News says: We are

under the impression that the American war will soon be closed through the growing unpopularity at the north, and the confederate successes in the very neighborhood of Washington.

The Times says: We may expect in a

week to hear of President Davis being in

Washington—almost a decision of the war itself—compelling overtures of peace from its unsuccessful defenders.

The Army and Navy Gazette, in view of

the possibility of Davis overthrowing Lin-

coln, said: Should another governmen-

tal address come from Washington,

we may have to mourn the loss of many of

his "friends," while everybody else would have

rejoiced.

In the Times office there were two rifled

batteries of 16 guns, each capable of firing

25 times a minute, and at the corners were

howitzers to sweep the whole square.

Fortunately the villains had too much of

the "better part of valor," and kept at discreet

distance, otherwise

Gen. Seymour would

have had to mourn the loss of many of his

"friends," while everybody else would have

rejoiced.

Conveyancing and Abstracts of Title.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

Bachelor's Celebrated Hair Dye

is the Best in the World!

The Only Harmless, True and Reliable

Dye Known.

This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red

or Gray Hair, Instantly to Glowy Black or Natural Brown, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Healthy.

Imports fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes.

The Color is signed, WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, all colors are mere imitations, and should be avoided.

Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—SUBCAMP-

SY, N. Y. Bachelor's New Toilet Cream

for Dressing the Hair.

For further information, see advertisement.

J. H. BALCH.

Having charge of the Abstract Books of Bennett, Cassady & Gibbs for that past two years, and from his connection with the public offices as Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, (and formerly Deputy Auditor of Deeds) and familiarity with the Records of the County is prepared to furnish.

ABSTRACTS THAT MAY BE RELIED UPON, embracing everything on record—Conveyances, Deeds, and Judgments, &c. No charge for Examinations.

CONTRACTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, AND AT VERY REASONABLE FEES.

Orders left at the Clerk's office or sent by mail, will receive prompt attention.

J. H. BALCH, Notary Public.

Janesville, Rock County, Wis.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. F. PENDLETON HAS REMOVED HIS

DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor, over

the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will stand to all the calls in his profession.

ADVERTISING.

R. E. MOYAL.

DR. M. B. JOHNSON.

Jackman & Smith's New Building,

over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of business.

A RARE CHANCE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

HATS, CAPS, &c.

The large stock of

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.

BEALE'S OLD STAND.



## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.

Chicago, through	1:10 A.M.	Close.	7:00 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	1:15 A.M.	Close.	2:30 P.M.
Madison	2:30 P.M.	Close.	12:30 P.M.
Waukesha, Wisc.	2:30 P.M.	Close.	11:00 P.M.
Milwaukee through	2:30 P.M.	Close.	1:30 A.M.
Monroe and way	2:30 P.M.	Close.	2:30 P.M.
Benton, Ill., and Grand Haven	2:30 P.M.	Close.	12:30 A.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A.M.			
Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A.M.			
Overland mail to St. Louis departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturday at 3 P.M.			
Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.			
Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. The hour for opening the Post Office on Sundays, will be from 9 A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M.; instead of from 12 M. to 1 P.M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## Artillery Meeting.

The members of the artillery company are requested to meet at the common council rooms this evening, July 22d, at half past 7 o'clock. Every member should attend as business of importance will be transacted. By order of R. B. TREAT.

## The Coming Draft.

Rock county will be in a peculiarly favorable situation with regard to the coming draft, and the city of Janesville will participate very fully in it. Information acquired at the department in Madison gives the county an excess of about 430 to enlistments in the service, and the city is considerably ahead on her quota. Of the numbers to be drafted from the county, which must be comparatively small, it is doubted whether the city will be required to furnish over 25 or 30. There need, therefore, be little apprehension among individuals as to their personal-chances to be drafted. The number required will be so small, in proportion to the number liable, that there is almost a certainty of exemption in any specific case. Let every one, then, keep cool. The chances of exemption are first rate, and if the draft should fall on any person having a family dependent on his labor for support, and who is unable to procure a substitute, there is liberality enough in the community to furnish the means of subsistence for them.

Don't forget to go and hear Hewlett to-night, at Lappin's Hall, and bring the change, for the admission fee is only ten cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8.

[Special Notice.] Examining the new supply of photograph albums at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store, July 22d.

**PANORAMIC VIEWS OF THE WAR.**—Mr. Stanley is exhibiting in our streets several panoramic views of the war, which are reported to be well executed and worth the small cost of exhibition. They embrace a view of Harper's Ferry, the Relay House, the New York 12th and 7th regiments, Col. Corcoran, Fairfax Court House, the battle field of Antietam, and a variety of other interesting scenes.

**VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.**—This popular show will visit this city on the 5th of August, and give an afternoon and evening exhibition. The advertisement which we publish gives a full catalogue of the animals, birds, &c., in the collection, and such other information as the reader will desire to know.

## [Special Notice.]

LUCKY.—Mrs. Miner, with the purchase of a photograph album at the Metropolitan gift book store yesterday, received an elegant ice pitcher, valued at \$15; Fred Stevens, with a \$1 book, received a handsome silver watch worth \$12; Mrs. Monroe, with a family bible, received a five bottle castor worth \$8; Miss McGowan, with a \$1.25 book, received an elegant gold band worth \$12; and many others were likewise fortunate buying books at this liberally conducted institution.

[Special Notice.] Remember, this is the last week of the great gift book sale in Myers' Block.

The war department now offers a premium of \$400 to all who will enlist in the regular army for five years. The inducements offered are very liberal.

**ELDER TILTON ON CONFEDERATE.**—A correspondent of the Beloit Journal, writing from Rockton, Ill., July 13, says:

"Rev. H. C. Tilton, of Racine District, Wis. Conference, was with us last Thursday and gave us the best speech on the war to which I have ever listened. It was clear, logical, and forcible, giving much encouragement to loyalists, but no sympathy to Copperheads. I assure you, in his closing remarks, he gave the latter class three pieces of advice: 1st, To repeat lest the vengeance of God visit them; 2d, To leave the country lest the returning soldiers take care of them; & 3d, To get a good rope and try its virtue lest a worse end come to them. Some may doubt the theology of the last piece, but, sir, we have scripture example in proof. Judas was a traitor and he went and hanged himself."

**BATESFIELD.**—Many houses who have been using Soda for years have been satisfied that Beland & Co.'s Chemical Electrolyte is better for all purposes than soda, and therefore cannot be induced to use soda, or any other brand of Electrolyte.

**PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.**—Dearborn at the corner store has all the late pictorial and daily papers—also Magazines and periodicals for August. The pictorial contains many vivid illustrations of our late victories.

**Mr. Hewlett,** the temperance lecturer, has arrived in town, and will speak at Lappin's Hall according to previous notice.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—The extensive woolen factory of Mr. Hutchinson, at Appleton, was burned on the 18th inst. There was an insurance of \$5,000 on it. Mr. H. estimates his loss at \$12,000 over and above the amount insured. The machine shop and foundry of C. Ketchum, Esq., was also burned. Loss estimated at \$6,000.

**SAMMY,** what business is your father in? "Why he's a waiter at the White House." "A waiter! I thought he was a goin' into the army." "So he is, and he is a waiter for a commission as brigadier general."

—*Journal of a Residence on a*

**GEORGIAN PLANTATION,** BENTLAYS AND KENDALL, just received and for sale.

**PIG IRON!**

ONE HUNDRED TONS best quality No. 1 Lake Superior Iron, received and for sale in lots to suit.

COUNTY, Agent.

Main street, foot of Main street,

Appleton, Wis.

July 16th, 1863.

J. B. KUTTER.

July 16th.

Journal of a Residence

on a

**Farm for Sale.**

200 ACRES of land ½ mile from Marquette, 100

Prarie, enter road side of cut railroad, well watered,

with dwelling house and other buildings thereon, and

40 acres of timber. I will sell a part or the whole of

land for a small payment down, the balance can

run for a term of years. Enclosed will receive \$25 reward and expenses paid. Will be thankful received.

ERNEST H. HUTCHINSON.

JACOBMAN & ALDEN.

Janesville, June 16th, 1863.

J. O. METCALF.

J. D. JEWELL.

J. C. COLWELL.



## PRINTING!

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway  
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.  
Trains have timetables as follows:

For Prairie du Chien	12:30 A.M.
" Milwaukee	12:30 P.M.
" " " "	1:45 P.M.
" Monroe	1:45 P.M.
Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:	
From Milwaukee	9:45 A.M.
" " " "	1:45 P.M.
" Madison	12:45 P.M.
" " " "	1:45 P.M.
" Monroe	1:45 P.M.

W. M. STRONG, Agent.

Chicago &amp; Northwestern Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Gand after Monday April 20th trains leave Janesville:

7:00 A.M.	Going south
11:30 A.M.	" " " "
1:45 P.M.	" " " "
1:45 P.M.	Going north
12:45 P.M.	" " " "
1:45 P.M.	Freight going south
1:45 P.M.	" " " "
2:30 P.M.	" " " "

Ticket office, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukesha, La Crosse, St. Paul, and points north and points west, all principal points east and south, or west at the passenger depot.

H. B. PATTON, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 1st, 1863, trains will leave and arrive, every Sunday, excepted:

Day Express leaves Magnolia for Chicago, 8:45 A.M.

Day Express arrives at ... from ...

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express train, each day, and make a round trip between the Rockford, Winona, Warren, Burlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Dubuque, and the Junction of C. &amp; Q. &amp; O. R. R. for Joliet, Fulton, Marion, Iowa, and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Jacksonville for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Illinois and Mississippi R. R. Direct connections are made at the Junction of the C. &amp; Q. R. R. for Burlington, Quad Cities, and St. Joseph, and at the junction of the C. &amp; Q. R. R. and the Rock River at the office of this company at Janesville.

All trains will leave daily, except Sundays.

A stage will leave from the station at ... at 12 m., and the above trains at Ation, at 12 m. and arrive at Janesville at 1:45 p.m.

W. A. ABEL, Agent.

Michigan Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after May 1st, 1863, trains will leave and arrive, every Sunday, excepted:

Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6:45 A.M.; Suspended Bridge at 8:30 A.M.; Albany, 3:00 p.m.; New York, 5:30 p.m.; Boston, 11:30 p.m.

The 7:15 A.M. train leaving Chicago runs through the city without change of cars or baggage.

"Kotan" Train: "Kotan" Train of day express trains is to run from Chicago to Milwaukee.

Passenger Cars on night trains.

Baggage checked through.

Tengon Trunks for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the west, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot, 11th and Dearborn.

H. H. KIRK, General Agent.

H. C. WILSON, Genl. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

New York Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Sunday, April 19th, 1863, trains

leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6:45 A.M.; Suspended Bridge at 8:30 A.M.; Albany, 3:00 p.m.; New York, 5:30 p.m.; Boston, 11:30 p.m.

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H. C. WILSON, Genl. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Illinois Central Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Sunday, April 19th, 1863, trains

will leave the Great Central Depot, as follows:

Day Express, excepted, arriving at Peoria at 6:00 A.M.

St. Louis, 12:30 P.M.

Milwaukee, 1:45 P.M.

Chicago, 3:00 P.M.

Detroit, 6:45 A.M.

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New York &amp; Erie Railroad.

Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Tel-

legraph Route.

NEW YORK, BOSTON

And all Eastern Cities.

Carriers, etc.

Great Western United States Mail.

XMAS Trunks leave Dunkirk daily, on arrival

at all stations on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, and run through New York without change of car.

The 7:15 A.M. train leaving Chicago runs through the city without change of cars or baggage.

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